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BUMPER 1950 CROPS HARVESTED IN NORTHEAST;
GOVERNMENT PURCHASING AGENCIES ACTIVELY PURCHASING SURPLUS

The cotton acreage of the Northeast in 1950 was 247,000 shang (one shang equals 7 mou) and the yield in some places exceeded the goal by 50 percent.

Tobacco and hemp can be substituted for grain in payment of grain tax. Use of improved seeds of various grains is being actively promoted by the government. Losses of government grain in storage have been cut by 67 percent under 1949 losses.

NORTHEAST CROPS SURPASS BEST PREVIOUS YEARS -- Hsin Soochow Pao, 13 Oct 50

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The increase in yield of soybeans over 1949 was 76 percent. Paddy rice yield exceeded the best year under the Manchukuo regime by 29 percent and wheat, 40 percent. The cotton yield exceeded the 1950 goal by 154,800 tons.

Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 6 Oct 50

Mukden, 5 October (Hsin-hua) -- From Northern Heilungkiang to southern Liaotung, the peasants have united human and animal strength in mutual-aid groups to harvest in record time a bumper grain crop of 17,820,000 tons.

NORTHEAST BRANCH OF FOOD COMPANY BUYS WHEAT -- Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao 6 Oct 50

Mukden, 5 October (Hsin-hua) -- The Northeast area branch of the China Food Company has (up to 21 September 1950) purchased 47,000 tons of the new wheat crop. The wheat crop of the Northeast for 1950 is 480,000 tons, 40 percent more than the highest production of the Manchukuo regime in 1943. The Northeast Ministry of Trade called a conference of millers and grain dealers and decided on a purchasing ratio of one catty 8 liang (one liang equals one ounce) of kaoliang to a catty of wheat. The China Food Company has set the ratio at 2 catties of kaoliang for one catty of wheat in the calamity-afflicted areas of Jehol, Liaosi, and Liaotung as a special benefit to the people there.

BUMPER COTTON, HEMP CROP IN NORTHEAST -- Mukden, Tung-pei Jih-pao, 18 Oct 50

The cotton from 247,000 shang (one shang equals one and one sixth acre) of land and hemp from 56,000 shang in the Northeast has been harvested and is now on the market. The China Cotton Yarn and Cloth Company and China Native Produce Company are buying it up at good prices. The 1950 acreage was nearly three times that of 1949 and the yield well over that projected, in some places exceeding it by 50 percent.

It is estimated that at present prices one shang of cotton will yield as much income as 3 shang of grain.

To protect the interests of the cotton producers and assure equitable treatment, the China Cotton Yarn and Cloth Company has established unified standards of quality. Classes have been conducted to train buyers in implementing these standards.

The Northeast government has approved the plan of permitting hemp to be substituted for grain in paying the grain tax in areas of heavy hemp production.

SET STANDARDS FOR NORTHEAST AUTUMN GRAIN PURCHASES -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 16 Oct 50

Northeast government authorities have ordered the purchase of 3 million tons of the 4- to 5-million-catty surplus grain crop of the Northeast farmers by the various branches of the China Food Company throughout the area. The order specifies that the largest purchases are to be of soybeans, paddy rice, and corn. Kaoliang and millet purchases should be held to a minimum, the order indicates.

Quantities which the budget of the China Food Company cannot absorb can be handled by private buyers, and facilities for purchasing, storing, and transporting will be afforded them. The former storage tax shall be discontinued for dealers and processors.

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The price policy shall be mainly to prevent depression of prices to the detriment of the farmers, at the same time preventing special rises in certain areas at certain times.

Better prices shall be paid for better grades to induce the farmers to sell the best grain. Parity rates between the grains to be purchased and kaoliang will be provisionally as follows:

1 catty kaoliang	0.7 catty rice
1 catty kaoliang	0.66 catty soybeans
1 catty kaoliang (South Manchuria)	1.1 catty corn
1 catty kaoliang (North Manchuria)	1.2 catty corn
1 catty kaoliang (Jehol)	0.8 catty millet
1 catty kaoliang (South Manchuria)	1.0 catty millet
1 catty kaoliang (North Manchuria)	1.1 catty millet

TO SUBSTITUTE TOBACCO FOR GRAIN IN NORTHEAST TAX COLLECTIONS -- Mukden, Tung-pei Jih-pao, 18 Oct 50

To promote cultivation of tobacco to furnish raw material for domestic factories, the Northeast area Food Control Bureau has issued instruction that tobacco instead of grain may be collected in tobacco-producing areas. The rates of conversion between tobacco and grain run from 16 catties (of corn) for one catty of first-grade tobacco to $3\frac{1}{2}$ catties for one catty of eight-grade tobacco in Liaotung Province and from $15\frac{1}{2}$ catties (of kaoliang) for one catty of first-grade tobacco to $3\frac{1}{2}$ catties for one catty of eighth-grade tobacco in Kirin Province.

The Special Sales Bureau and its branches will handle the collection of the tobacco.

LIAOTUNG PROVINCE PROMOTES SEED IMPROVEMENT -- Mukden, Tung-pei Jih-pao, 19 Oct 50

The Office of Agriculture and Forestry of Liaotung Province is promoting the production of improved paddy rice, soybean, winter wheat, kaoliang, and corn seed for a total of 2,500,000 catties. Of this amount, it is planned to send one million catties out of the province.

GRAIN STORAGE LOSSES REDUCED IN NORTHEAST -- Mukden, Tung-pei Jih-pao, 16 Oct 50

Improvement in techniques, scientific handling, and growth of personal responsibility on the part of personnel handling and storing food crops has resulted in a reduction of losses of such commodities by 67 percent as compared with 1949.

YU-SHU HSIEN AUTHORITIES ADVISE FARMERS ON USE OF SURPLUS GRAIN -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 18 Oct 50

With an estimated 150,000 tons of surplus grain, after taxes and supplies to last to the next harvest are deducted (an average of from .6 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ shih /One shih equals 10 liters/per person), in the farmers' hands in Yu-shu Hsien in Kirin Province, the authorities are concerned that a wise use should be made of this surplus. They are urging the farmers to use it to buy better and more farming equipment to insure an even better harvest for 1951.

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HEILUNGKIANG HARVESTS GOOD CROP -- Mukden, Tung-pei Jih-pao, 24 Oct 50

In spite of drought and early frosts in some portions, the 3,680,000 shang of land under grain crops in Heilungkiang Province will yield an average 90 percent of the expected crop and will exceed last year's crop by 9.3 percent. The harvest is being completed about eight days earlier than usual.

IMPROVED SOYBEAN SEED YIELDS RESULTS IN HEILUNGKIANG -- Mukden, Tung-pei Jih-pao, 25 Oct 50

Improved soybean seed used this year in Heilungkiang is producing from 3,000 to 4,500 catties of beans to the shang, a new record for the province and about 30 percent over the yield from unselected seed in the past.

UNCULTIVATED SILK COCOON CROP GOOD IN LIAOTUNG -- Mukden, Tung-pei Jih-pao, 21 Oct 50

In spite of some losses due to natural causes, a crop of cocoons capable of producing 1,619,371 catties of silk was harvested in Liaotung Province and the farmers are happily spending the proceeds for farm animals and equipment. Some of the crop will be disposed of in Shantung Province and some will be sold abroad.

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